VOL. 6.

MILLERSBURG, HOLMES COUNTY, OHIO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1862.

mistake," was the answer. "Whatever and

look over all prominent journals, friendly and unfriendly, extracting the particular passages which should be noticed. One

nalism of the day. In this way the Sec-

retary kept himself constantly informed of

the position of his political friends and

The Jerks.

It seems this remarkable religious "dis-

DRS. BOLING & BIGHAM. PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS.

MILLERSBURG, O., Office in the room formerly occupied by Dr. Irvin

S. K. CRAWFORD, M. D. Physician and Surgeon

MILLERSBURG, OHIO. DR. C. W. BUVINGER,

Physician and Surgeon. MIDDLETOWN, O.

Professional calls promptly attended to

DENTISTRY. In Millersburg Again, 1 READY, WILLIAMS AND WAITING to per-

Offic over Mulvane's Emperium. October 24, 1861—n10tf

J. P. ALBAN, DENTIST MILLERSBURG, O.



of Weston's Saloon

BENJAMIN COHN, READY - MADE CLORRING.

Of Every Description, COR. OF JACKSON & WASHIGTONSTS MILLERSBURG, O. CASKEY & INGLES,

DEALERS IN BOOKS & STATIONERY. Millersburg, Ohio.

PLAIN & FANCY DOCTOR DE LOCA

OF ALL LINDS, NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

FOR SALE. C. VORWORK, at the Millersbulle anner

BUGGY AND BUFFALO WAGON, January 31, 1861-24tf

TO THE PUBLIC. WAITS, having purchased Worley and Judson's improved Sewing Machine, is still on to walt on the public in his line in the way of a garmen.

Fi am also agent for said Machine, and can recom CALL AND SEE IT OPERATE Above Jue. Carey's Auction Room.

HERZER & SPEIGLE.

E. STEINBACHER & CO., Produce & Commission MERCHANTS,

Plear, Grain, Hill Stuff, Salt Fish, White and Water Lime, PURCHASERS OF

Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Seeds, Dried Fruits, Butter, Eggs, Wool, &c. My 1,1881-d MILLERSBURG, O. BAKER & WHOLF,

Forwarding and Commission MERCHANTS. AND DEALERS IN SALT FISH, PLASTER, WHITE AND WATER LIME. PURCHABERS OF

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED. Butter, Eggs, Lard, Tallow and all kinds of Dried Fruits.

WAREHOUSE, MILLERSBURG, O.

New Tailor Shop. M ESSRS. HENDERSON & JACOBS res

pectfully inform those wanting clothes made that they have taken the room immediately over Mulvane's Store, where they are Prepared to give Fits

at all times and at reasonable prices. Their long experience in the business enables them to guarantee satisfaction. Fashion Plates regularly received. HENDERSON & JACOBS. Millersburg, Oct 1, 1861

NEW BOOT & SHOE SHOP! ONE deer West from J. Mulvane's store, in the room formerly occupied as Post Office, where the under signed is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, es

Fine City Sewed Work. meach a manner as not to be excelled west of the Alle ghenies. IF WORK WARRANTED, and done on rea

REPAIRING done neatand on shor N. B. I have on hand, as agent, a lot of home made and eastern Boots and Shoes which for ready pay I will sellen such terms that you cannot fail to buy. Please try me once, and call soon.

July 20, 1880—49tf

OIL! OIL!! OIL!!! HAVING had considerable experience in the siness, personally, we are prepared to make

TOOLS boring wells, and pumping oil, as ENGINES y ahead in regard to power, or fuel used t

WE DEFY COMPETITION either in style of Engines or price. We make engines from 2 to 100 horse power, for which motive power is re-CHAPM AN, BARRETT & CO.

Wooster, March 25 1861.—22tf

THE LARGEST THE CHEAPEST.

our entire borders." From 50 Cts. to 7 D Ollras all is lost, for the Address frankly admits "Therefore you have made an immense Mercury.

Doetry.

THE TWO SUNSETS

BY MRS. DENISON. Father gave us his blessing-Three stout sons were we; I the eldest and the tallest— Jacob was next to me.

Abel the youngest and darling.
With his mothers thoughtful eye—
The handsomest boy that ever
Went willingly forth to die.

Father had read from the Psalmist
A war-song, kingly and bold;
Ol remember that hour—
That sunset, royal with gold.

Lightning crimson flames in the window With a touch of its flashing mace, And how in shadowless splendor It crept to my mother's face,

Tinging the pallid hollows.

And the eyes that were with with tears, With a marvelous amber lustre That stole away half her years. White, in the shadowy night, Lifted the tested town;

And through each moss-green avenue The moonlight drifted down.

We brothers sat together
When the huried order came,
And we swore with locked hands lifted
We would win death or fame. Quick to our arms, and forward,

In many a serried line.

And on till the gray-white shadows

Made way for the sun to shine, And on till the baneful cannon

Hurled thunder along the ground, And we knew by the air's hot pulsings, That death was in every sound I knew no coward faltering, If I could shelter Abel.

matter for I said; Great heaven! that fatal moment And Abel—he sprang forward Moaning his mother's name-

And under cruel horse-hoofs The boy fell in his gore—
With another cry of "Mary"—
My God! I can tell no more.

There stood the old brown cottage, There lay the gray door-stone.

And 1 with my wounds still smarting,

Must enter the portals alone.

By the light of a dim-paned window My sorrowful father bent, And the sonset to his tresses. And strange, white glory bent. One cry that was partly joyous,

My mother's heart was broken. So in the silent chamber I write as I sit alone, And I see from the little window The gleam of a church-yard stone;

That marks the grave of my mother-O! bitterly then 1 weep. For I think of the Southern hill-side Where Jacob and Abel sleep.

I know it may be sinful, But my heart must have its will, And I curse all ruthless traitors Who help such graves to fill

Miscellaneous.

A SIGNIFICANT DOCUMENT. A VOICE FROM THE "TOOMBS."

The "Cob" House Falling.

Hark from the Toombs, a doleful sound, "Secesh" attend the cry, Ye cursed traitors view the ground, Where you must shortly lie.

Richmond papers of late date give an Address to the people of Georgia, issued by Howell Cobb, Robert Toombs, M. J. Crawford and Thos. R. R. Cobb, who are members of Congress from that State under the Provisional Government of the Confederacy. These "provisional traitors" say. In a few days the Provisional Goverument of the Confederate States will live only in history, and with it we shall deliver up the trust we have endeavored to use for your benefit, to those more directly FLOUR, WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS selected by yourselves." This Address is one of the most shameless of all the utterances of treason; yet it is very significant as a virtual admission that the Confederacy cannot cope with the Federal Government. The circulation of the document must have a most damaging effect upon the cause of secession in Georgia, as by the admissions of these leaders, and their advice to the people, the end must be desolation and ruin—a self-sacrifice the people of the South did not bargain for when they raised the flag of the rebellion.

The Address claims that the madness and fanaticism of their enemies have made the South a unit, except in a few border States, and there "a waning opposition is giving way before the stern logic of daily developing facts." Then follows that admission which shows that even these lead-

the Address says: "Our enemy has exhibited an energy, a erseverance and an amount of resources which we had he dly expected, and a disregard of constitution and laws which we

can hardly credit." It is irresistibly ludicrous that these traitors should complain of our disregard of a constitution and laws they have rebelled against. A consolation, however, for the disappointment admitted, is found in a

"The result of both, however, is that power, which is the characteristic element of despotism, and renders it so formidable to its enemies is as destructive to its sub-

The Address then states what the South must expect as the result of Northern en ergy and perseverance. It says: "An immense army has been organized

for our destruction, which is being disci-plined to the unthinking stolidity of regugrasp by a simultaneous movement along

the President remarked-"I have not And now comes the sign of woe that looked into a newspaper for a month!"— says are to be had in plenty.—Newark

that the contest to the South is hopeless: "With whatever alacrity our people may whoever else you neglect, do not fail to rush to arms, and with whatever energy understand public opinion and the wants our government may use its resources, we of the people, and you cannot obtain this cannot expect to cope with our enemy ei-ther in numbers, equipments or munitions pers." This incident calls to mind the ther in numbers, equipments or munitions of war. To provide against these odds we must took to desperate courage, unflinching daring and universal self sacri-

"The prospect of foreign interference is at least a remote one, and should not be relied on. If it comes let it be only auxiliary to our own preparations for freedom. To our God and ourselves alone we should

These rebel representatives admit that these stern facts may be "unpalatable," but they cannot deceive their constituents. It is a pity these traitors had not earlier come to the conclusion that honesty was the best policy. It is probable, however, that Cobb, when in Buchanan's Cabinet, was himself deceived in the "Old Pub: Func," calculating that that blind, or stu-pid, or wilful head of a treasonable Cabinet would follow his constitutional advisers into open rebellion.

The Address then comes to the consideration of that important question, "What have we to do?" The Address in answering that question, advises unity; forbear ance toward one another; a refraining from factious opposition to leaders; trustful and generous confidence in the powers that be, in the camp and council; and concludes this branch of the subject as follows:

"We should excite every nerve and strain every muscle of the body politic to maintain our financial and military healthfulness, and by rapid aggressive action, make our enemies feel, at their own firesides, the horrors of a war brought on by themselves."

Another question these sage traitors had better, at the same time, have elucidated. If they cannot cope with the Federal army upon their own rebellious soil, How they can carry on that "aggressive action" that shall transfer to the Northern firesides the horrors of this war? It strikes sensible men that a power which cannot defend itself at home is in miserable condition to do much fighting on the soil of an enemy.

But now comes the shameless, brutal and desperate portion of the Address, in which these traitors, argue the question of the "individual duty" of the Georgians .-This portion is treated of under the question, "What can you do?" Their answer to this important query, will, we fancy, prove more unpalatable to their constituents than the "stern facts" developed in the early portion of their Address. They answer this question thus:

"The foot of the oppressor is on the soil of Georgia. He comes with lust in his your youth be made ashes, and the fields of heritage be made desolate. Let blackness and ruin mark your departing steps, every village lost in ashes. Let yeur faith- were less intense. ful slaves share your fortune and your crust. Trust wife and children to the sure refuge and protection of God-preferring even for these loved ones the charnal to a nation already sunk below the contempt of the civilized world. This may be your terrible choice, and determine at riotism and duty to God require." And this remarkable confusion of weak

ness and desperation concludes thus: "FELLOW CITIZENS-Lull not your selves into a fatal security. Be prepared for every contingency. This is our only hope for a sure and honorable peace. If least herein indicated would welcome him in every quarter of this confederacy, we know him a base character well enough to feel assured he would never come. Let, tite for food and do not lose flesh. then, the smoke of your homes, fired by women's hands, tell the approaching foe that over sword and bayonet they will rush only to the fire and ruin.

"We have faith in God and faith in you. He is blind to every indignation of Providence who has non seen an Almighty hand controling the events or the past year. The wing, the wave, the cloud, the mist, the sunshine and the storm have all ministered to our uccessities, and frequently succored us in our distresses. We deem in unnecessary to recount the numerous instances which have called forth our graters miscalculated the Federal strength, for itude. We would join you in thanks-giving and praise. If God be for us, who can be against us?"

"Nor would we condemn your confident look to our armies, when they can meet with a fee not to greatly their superior in community. numbers. The year past tells a story of heroism and success, of which our nation will never be ashamed. These considerato greater deeds and nobler eforts. An occasional reverse we must expect-such hope that our energy is just as dangerous to ourselves as to them, for they say:

deceasional reverse we must expend to ourselves as to them, for they say: days. This is only temporary.
"We have no fears for the result—the

final issue. You and we may have to sacfice our lives and fortunes in the holy cause; but our honor will be saved untar-

"HOWELL COBB, "R. TOOMBS, "M. J. CRAWFORD. "THOMAS R. R. COBB."

ease" is prevailing to such an extent in Jo Davies county, Illinois, and is producing such an excitement that a committee has been raised to investigate the malady and have made a report. The "jerks" were introduced during a protracted meeting in the township of Chelsea, in that county, in the fall of 1860. The meeting was under the management of the Rev. Mr. Will and wife; the woman having principal direction .-The first person attacked was a girl of fifteen, of good character and family, and then other young women became affected. These victims supposed they were thus affected by some other person, and that if such person would come out and embrace religion the "jerks" would cease, and there were circumstances that went to prove

Others thought the jerks were God's manifestations in answer to prayer. Many young women were first affected during the protracted meeting, and then married women and young men, but no elderly

These cases have continued since the meeting. Children have, in two cases been attacked but were relieved by being kept from the meeting. In almost every family that has attended upon the meet-ings have the jerks prevailed, but in none save those who have attended the meetings. The jerks commence in some cases by trembling, in others by hiccoughs, and in the paroxysms the victims do themselves bodily injury, and some act as if in an epileptic fit; some are thrown down, and one case of insanity has occurred .-

As we have referred particularly to the protracted meeting which was held last winter, it may be proper to remark that, the religious enthusiasm or zeal did not abate but little if any, for a long time afeye, poverty in his purse and hell in his ter the meeting ceased. It was generally heart. He comes a robber and a murder- supposed that as the busy season came on er. How shall we meet him? With the religious zeal would somewhat abate, sword, at the threshold? With death for the meeting be less frequent and the jerkhim or for yourself! But more than this ings would cease. But that has not proved -let every woman have a torch, every to be the fact. Spring, summer and fall child a firebrand-let the loved homes of have come and gone, and winter has gone,

Other protracted meetings have been if depart you must, and let a desert more held by the same preacher, in which there terrible than Sahara welcome the Vandals. Let every city be leveled by the flame, and these meetings the interest and excitement

But a few only of those who are afflict ed with this jerking mania commenced during the protracted meeting, but as the religious zeal continued for weeks and even nouse as a home than loathsome vassalage months after the protracted meeting closed during which the preacher in charge seemed to exercise an unusual control of the religious feelings and sentiments of the once and without dissent as honor and pat- neighborhood, the number of jerks continued to increase: as the former abated so did the latter.

It did not in all cases make its first attack in or at meeting, but some in one place and some in another.

Nearly, if not all of them are in the best families in the neighborhood; a maour enemy was to-day convinced that the jority of them strictly moral, a few are

Many of them are unable to perform much manual labor, yet have a good appe-At some of the meetings, when the feelings of the people were highly wrought upon, it is said they felt a thrill pass thro' the congregation resembling a shock of

electricity. The Committee conclude their report as

follows: There remains yet one thing more cot nected with this unusual phenomena which is perhaps of more consequence than all the rest. We allude to the plain manifestations in some cases of mental aberration of mind. This may be thought by some to be a delicate subject to mention; but delicate as it is, we think truth and justice require it. In some cases it is so manifest that we think we cannot be mistaken; and we are of opinion this view will hold good when applied to us as a

who has recently escaped from Georgia and said they would rather die than be tions, however, should only stimulate us gives us an interesting statement of the Union, sentiment in that State. She says sation was of a low, trashy character, disthat in Houston county, where she resided the majority of the people are strongly for the Union, and await, with the greatest anxiety a deliverance form the rule which nished, and our children's children, will is the hopes and courage of those concerned being thus mantained. In one of what arguments some people require. these villages of Houston county, the Union feeling is almost universal, but spies of the Jeff. Davis government are constantly on the alert, rendering any open declathe seas, our enemy is enabled to throw upon the shores of every State the nucleus of an army. And the threat is made, and doubtless the attempt will follow in early spring to crush us with a view. erate notes, which was exchanged in Richmond for U.S. demand notes, which she

Gen. Zollicoffer Sent Home. The bodies of Gen. Zollicoffer and Col. Peyton were conveyed under a flag of truce from Mumfordsville through the rebel lines on the 31st ult. The party which went with the flag of truce was composed practice of Secretary Marcy while he was in Washington. He steadily employed an intelligent clerk, Geo. W. Newall, to of Brig. General Johnson and Assistant Adjutant Gen. McCook, with Captains Hoblitzell and Collier, as special staff, accompanied by Brig. Gen. Neglay, a Division Surgeon, and two Brigade Surgeons Thurston and Gross; also Captain Terrell, hour of each day, Mr. Marcy devoted to his newspaper clerk, who read to him stri-Chief of Artillery, and an escort or twentyfour Cavalry from Capt. Gaddis' squadron. king passages, and in an article prepared by him, gave a brief history of the jour-Major Cliff, Gen. Zollicofier's Division Surgeon, also accompanied the body as a prisoner of war, and returned to Louisville where he is at present on parole. The body of Gen. Zollicoffer was borne in a four horse ambulance, followed by the body of Col. Peyton in a similar conveyance. The re mains were transferred to Gen. Hindman, his staff, and a squadron of Texan Rangers at the Woodland House within a mile of

ARRIVAL OF GEN. HINDMAN. About half past three o'clock General Hindmun, with a portion of his staff and a whole company of Texan Rangers rode up from the Cave City, displaying a white flag. Halting some distance from us, Gens. Johnson and Neglay, advanced on foot to meet them. Gen. Hindman and Col. Ormsby, of Arkansas, both dismounted and advanced from their horses.

The usual compliments were p then officers on both sides went forward and a general introduction took place.-Gen. Hindman then entered the Hotel with Gen Johnson, where they had, with other Federal officers, quite a lengthy and pleas-

The officers on both sides assembled in the parlor, when Captain McCook dispensed the hospitalities of his haversack: "Come, gentlemen," said he, "help yourselves and make free. To-morrow we may be shooting each other, so let us be social under the flag of truce."

This broke the ice, and all were soon mingling as freely as of the same family: There was only one sad face in the party. Gen. Zollicoffer's Surgeon, who is a prisoner of war, was allowed to accompany the flag of truce, and, amid all the hilarity, he alone did not smile. The Confeds seemed to relish the liquors hugely. They They were mostly quite young mem:— Three of them only are worthy of special

GENERAL HINDMAN.

Is the commander of the advance brigde on our front. He is an Arkansas pol itician, and has reveled in the luxuries of Congressional life. He is short and and thick-set, legs bowed, complexion florid, and eyes large and gray. His chin and lips are thickly covered with beard, while the hair of his head bangs in immense locks down over his shoulders .the meeting be less frequent and the jerk- His appearance fully confirms his reputa-

COLONEL ORMSBY.

This gentleman is also from Arkansas. His figure is tall, straight and manly, complexion dark, and hair and eyes of a raven blackness. There was during the whole interview, a settled melancholy on his face, and I presume it is natural. The idea struck me that he seemed surprised to find gentility and good feeling among the officers of the army of the Union, and could not recover from the astonishment. He was dressed in a Colonel's full uniform, after the Jeff Davis pattern, which makes a tremendous display of gold-lace.

COLONEL WHARTON. The other character is Col. Wharton the Texan Rangers appointed to fill the place made vacant by the death of Col. Terry. He looks like a man who is at all times ready for a drink, a game of poker, or a race. His dress is very common, with, a profuse decoration af such beads, as Indians love to use. He sits on a silver mounted Texan saddle, and rides with bridle and martingales made out of horse hair. I judge him to be very vain and prone to much blustering.

THE TEXAS RANGERS. For the first time I had a good opport tunity to see the Texas Rangers, about forerally young men, and mostly, so they say, from Texas. The only badge they wear is a red star on the front of their hats or caps. They seem to clothe themselves the best they can, and look shabby, ragged ond dirty. One of them has a whole suit made of bear-skin, and several pants out of a similar material. They are armed with short double barreled shotguns, revolvers and bowie-knives. Their general appearance is villainous, but I picked out several very pleasant and inteligent countenances. Capt. Cook, the first officer we met, seems to be an accomplished gentleman, with a big dash of the omance in his character.

While the officers were in the hotel, some of our cavalry and the rangers got into a political discussion. The rangers Union Feeling in Georgia.-A lady used the old argument about abolition, slaves of the abolitionists. Their converplaying an awful ignorence of public affairs.

TRANSFER OF THE BODIES. The bodies were formally delivered to Gen. Hindman by Gen. Johnson. Both Generals were present when the remains were transferred from our ambulances to theirs. Their carriages were miserable, one being a common spring wagou and the other a rickety two wheeled ambulance. The bodies were immediately driven off towards Bowling Green.

SEPARATION. the road. Ge. Johnson said: "Well, General Hindman, I bid

"Thank you sir. So do I. Good day." was the reply. Our party mounted and started home-

ward. We were scarcely under way before the rebels turned their backs upon us, and disappeared in the winding of the road .-The sun was shining brightly, cheerfully and beautifully. As the two cavalcades, so lately laughing together, separared, to meet again in the din of battle, I thought of the old days of chivalry, when such scenes were frequent.

Contrabandiana.

erest in the contrabands, of which we have nearly five thousand here at present, and I may therefore be permitted to relate a tinued, "Well then, take hold of the Bi-

pastor to several bundred of his fellow contrabands. Some weeks since the Government overseers furnished "Uncle Peter" with a house for the use of himself and congregation. On a bright Sunday afternoon the sable minister called his flock together in the frame chapel of ease, and told them that he desired particular attention that day to his remarks. Unfortugroes are passionately fond of-bluff!

The old man heard voices above saying at the end of his simple paragraphs, some-thing like the following:—"I see dat an do twice better!" "Come ye got three aces and two kings; gimme de pile."— Nothing daunted, however, at this, the pastor quietly dismissed the congregation, and obtained a good white oak twig, he went up stairs and administered a severe reprimand to those who would desecrate the Sabbata and degrade religion, by playing cards on the day that should be kept

"Uncle Solomon" is something of a musician, and on Christmas he was presented with a new violin by his friends, of which he is very proud. The question was put and carried, that a ball should be given in the contraband quarters, and that in re-turn for the fiddle, Uncle Ben should furnish the music.

All went merry until the damsels became weary of the "ho-down," when two white sailors entered the room, boiling over with fun, and with "two sheets in the wind." The sailors desired to dance .-The cunning contrabands agreeed, and, forming a ring around the sailors, the mu-sic commenced. The tars looked around for partners, but as none appeared they determined not to be "scotched," and danced together until utterly exhausted, much to the amusement of the colored folks. When the sailors ceased dancing, and gave each of the Jack Tars a quarter of a dollar for the amusement furnished by them!

One more, and I will have done with

the subject. The other day Miles J. Fletcher Esq., Superintendant of Public Instruction for the State of Indiana, was wandering around the beach trying to "kill time" while waiting for the arrival of his brother from Richmond Va. Suddenly he came upon a place on the beach where the contrabands ad been digging gravel out of pits, to be subsequently used for reparing roads.— The wagons had all been loaded and hauled off, and the contrabands had seated themselves out of sight in the gravel pit. studiously pondering over primers and spelling-books. One of the most learned

was acting as monitor. "L, O, G," says one. "Well, what does that spell?" asked

the monitor. "Dunno," answered Cuffee.

"Dat spells Log, log of wood you know." joined the monitor triumphantly. After getting along through the column of words with various success, one little

contraband sung out: "B, E, A, R, what do dat spell honey !" This was a stumper for all hands, and he class had unanimously determined to 'skip" it, when Mr. Fletcher came forward much to their surprise, and said, "that

bravest of the flock,

"Why, it's a great, ugly, black animal hat lives in the woods yonder! "Hi! Hi! De gemmen means a wile

case-a bar! And they all laughed so heartily over Mr. Fletcher's bad pronunciation, that he had to beat a hasty retreat in order to get out of hearing of jibes and jokes of the gravel-pit contrabands .- Fortress Monroe Cor. Philadelphia Inquirer.

Telegraphic Achievement.

On last Saturday evening, as a result Lake City, Utah, Boston, Mass., worked directly, steadily and without interruption together for nearly an hour. The route of some experiments by the operators, Salt chosen was via Omaha City, Chicago, was carried down the hill, he quietly re-Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and "that's a G—d d—d lie." The fellow in the bear skin clothes, was as gruff made this week in which Halifax, N. S. found with the whole top of his blown head now oppresses them. Their opinions dare not, of course, be expressed openly, but secret meetings are held for conversation, at a drink of Yankee whiskey. A staving apliance now available there seems to be apliance now available there seems to be Kentuckian, who had shot from a tree five no reason why Mr. Wade's plan for placing of the enemy at six shots. As he was San Francisco and New York in direct climbing over a rock he received a ball in and permanent connection with each oth- the forehead, which blew out his brains. may not be very soon perfected andput in

> Peyton, Jr., who was killed in the Mill Springs battle, had the sword presented to his father during the Mexican war, having on the blade an inscription showing by One fellow sat on a log, his back to whom and when presented. The Danville a tree, where he loaded and fired. Just Tribune, says it was sent to Gen. Buell. as he was raising up to fire-for the last The two Generals met in the center of The sword of Gen. Zollicoffer is in the pos- time, it proved a ball took him in the session of Col. Fry, and will be sent to left eye and blew his whole forehead off; you that place by Col. F. to be kept by his he settled back in his seat, keeping an up-ften, family,—Louisville Journal. right position, and there we found him. good day. I hope we may meet often, family .- Louisville Journal.

Swearing in a Contraband.

NO. 26.

Recently a Missouri master appeared at Camp Benton, St. Louis, to recover a fugitive from labor without pay. He was soon told by a Corporal of an Iowa regiment to vamose, and no sooner was he gone than Sambo appeared from under a bundle of sacks in one corner of the Cor-poral's quarters, He was a lively looking young negro, whose countenance indicated uncertainty of mind as to what was to be his fate. A letter says:

Innumerable questions were being pro-pounded to him, when Corporal advanced, observing, "see here, Dixie before you Every leader of the Inquirer feels an in. can enter the service of the United States you must be sworn." "Yes massa I do dat," he replied, when the Corporal con-I may therefore be permitted to relate a few anecdotes of them, illustrative of their character.

There is a devout old colored man at Camp Hamilton who acts as a preacher or pastor to several hundred of his fellow grasped the envelope cautiously with his thumb and fore finger, when Corporal proceeded to administer the oath by saying, "You do solemnly swear that you will support the Constitution of the United States, and see that there are no grounds floating upon the coffee, at all times."-"Yes massa, I do dat," he replied. "I allers settles him in de coffee pot." Here nately, during the sermon, several of the be let go of the envelope to gestisculate more mischevious obtained a pack of play-ing cards, and creeping up the stairs had an hour's amusement at a game that necoffee grounds for the future. "Never
mind how you do it," shouted the Corporal, "but hold on to the Bible." "Lordy, massa I forgot," said the negro, as he darted forward and grasped the envelope with a firmer clutch, when Corparal continued-"and you do solemnly swear that you will support the constitution of all the loyal States, and not spit on the plates when cleaning them, or wipe them on your shirt sleeve." Here a frown lowered upon the brow of the negro, his eyes expanded to their largest dimensions, while his lips protruded with a rounded form as he exclaimed: "Lordy massa, I neber do dat. I allers washes him nice. Ole missy mighty tickler 'bout dat." "Never mind old missus," shouted Corporal, as he resumed-"and you do solemnly swear that you will put milk in the coffee every morning, and see that the ham and eggs are not cooked too much or too little." "Yes, I do dat; ise a good cook,"—"and lastly," continued Corporal, "you do solemnly swear that when this war is over you will make tracks for Africa almighty fast."-"Yes massa, I do dat. I allers wanted to go to Chee-cargo." Here the regimental drums beat up for dress parade, when Tom Benton (that being his mame) was declared duly sworn in, and come as chief cook iu Company K, of the first Iowa Cavalry.

Incidents of the Battle.

From letters from Col. Garfield's 18th Brigade, the Ravenna Democrat select s number of incidents of the battle with Humphry Marshall's rebels. The Portage County boys were in the midst of the "peppering" and got and gave a full share

One poor fellow, a Mantuna boy, whose thigh was broken by a Minnie ball, (his limb has since been amputated.) killed

two rebels after he was struck. Sergeant Irish of Capt. Bushnell's Co., was bringing his cartridge to his mouth when a ball cut away the powder and left the lead in his fingers. Turning his body between the gun and the enemy, as he put in the next cartridge, he said, "There see if you'll get that." Another man took out a cracker, which a ball shivered in his fingers; he ate the remnant, and fired

away. From a letter writen immediately after the battle by S. .R Freeman Jr., the fol-

lowing items are extracted: As the men were retiring from the field at nightfall, a member of Co., F, who stood near Capt. Williams, after going a little way said be could go no further— that a spent ball had hit him on the belt and knocked his breath out of him and made him faint. Capt. Williams told him to let him have his gun and go back. He insisted on going on, but soon gave out, and came near fainting. When his belt was taken off the blood spirted out. Upon examining the belt it was found that a bullet had passed through it, and the hole closed up again, making it look like a

Another man from Co., F thought his pants chafed him, but when he came to sit down, found a musket ball under his skin. He said he didn't know it-he thought some one had thrown a stone at

David Hall, of Freedom was wounded, the ball going in at the arm and passed through the muscle of the shoulder blade. Sherman Leech, from Hiram, was wounded a ball going in at the knee, and lodged in the calf of his leg:

Leech, after he was wounded, saw a fellow reach out and shoot from between marked "Sh-sh-sh-shot the infernal cuss

The only man killed on our side was a

So hot was the fire, that men had their clothes cut through and through by the balls One man had three ball holes through Relics of the Fight.-Lieut. Bailie his cap, others through their coats, pants and straps.

Col. Garfield had his canteen straps cut by a musket ball. One fellow sat on a log, his back to